

longing to Capparales and, though generally accorded recognition, Thorne (1976) includes *Tovaria* in Capparaceae. Raven (1975) has suggested $x = 10$ or 11 as basic in Capparaceae, which has a range of numbers from $n = 17, 16, 14, 12, 11, 10$ and 8, while $x = 12$ (or possibly 14) seems basic in Cruciferae, in which a wide range of numbers occur. In the remaining families of the order, Reseda-ceae has $n = 10, 6, 12,$ and 11 and Moringaceae $n = 14$ in the three species studied. *Tovaria* appears well placed in this alliance, and its base number of $x = 14$ accords well with Moringaceae and falls within the range recorded for Capparaceae, although $n = 14$ is unusual in this family, being reported only in two African genera, *Euadenia* and *Buchholzia*. The occurrence of $x = 14$ in another family of Capparales tends to support Raven's hypothesis of a tetraploid origin with $x = 14$ as basic for the order.

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—Peter Goldblatt, B. A. Krukoff Curator of African Plants, Missouri Botanical Garden, 2345 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.

 ADDITIONS TO THE PANAMANIAN CONVULVULACEAE

Since the publication of the Convolvulaceae in the *Flora of Panama* (Austin, 1975) several collections have been made of taxa new to the country. There has also been a name change.

1. *Ipomoea ramosissima* (Poir.) Choisy in DC., Prodr. 9: 377. 1845. Based on *Convolvulus ramosissimus* Poir.

Convolvulus ramosissimus Poir. in Lam., Encycl. Méth. Suppl. 3: 468. 1813. New name for *C. cymosus* Ruiz & Pavón.

C. cymosus Ruiz & Pavón, Fl. Peru 2: 9. tab. 417. f.b. 1799, non Desr., 1796. TYPE: Peru, Huanuco, Ruiz & Pavón (holotype presumably MA, not seen; F, isotype).

These plants are similar to *Ipomoea trifida* (H.B.K.) G. Don with which they have been confused previously. The flowers are smaller in *I. ramosissima* (13–24 mm long) than in *I. trifida* (30–40 mm long) and the sepals are shaped differently; obovate to elliptic-obovate in the former, ovate in the latter. While *I. ramosissima* is comparatively common in southern South America, it appears to be rare in Central America. It has been reported in Costa Rica under the name *I. quesadana* Standley (1940: 99) (*Austin-Smith 1609*, F, holotype), and in Guatemala as *I. perplexa* L. O. Williams (1970: 193) (Belize, Bartlett 12868, MICH, holotype, not seen; F, isotype).

DARIÉN: *Duke 10217* (MO).

2. *Ipomoea indica* (Burm. f.) Merrill, Int. Rumph. Herb. Amb. 445. 1917, should replace the binomial *I. acuminata* (Vahl) Roem. & Schult. While Merrill transferred the epithet correctly, he did not typify the name. Because of doubt, various authors (e.g. van Ooststroom, 1953: 465; Verdcourt, 1963: 113) have considered the name suspect. F. R. Fosberg finally unraveled the cryptic comments in the Burman original and typified the epithet. *Ipomoea indica* is based on *Convolvulus indicus flore violaceo* Besler, Hort. Eyst. Aest. Ord. 13, fig. 2. 1613 (chosen lectotype by Fosberg, 1976).

3. *Maripa lewissi* D. Austin, sp. nov.

Frutex scandens, ramis lignosis teretibus glabris. Folia rigide coriacea, glabra, breviter obtuse acuminataque, 6–18 cm longa, 2–8 cm lata, petiolo 5–15 mm longo, nervo supra sulciformi subtus prominente. Paniculae terminales, basi foliatae, pyramidales, rachi glabra, cymis contractis. Sepala coriacea, interiora 4–5 mm, exteriora 5–6 mm longa, glabrata. Corolla purpurea, 10–12 mm longa. Fructus ellipsoideus, breviter apiculatus, 16–19 mm longus, abortu 1-locularis, 1-spermus, pericarpio coriaceo-lignoso tenui.

Lianas; stems terete, light to dark grey brown. Leaves with petioles 5–15 mm long; blades glabrous, ovate to oblong-elliptic or ovate-lanceolate, 6–18 cm long, 2–8 cm wide, the base rounded, the apex acuminate to obtuse-acuminate, coriaceous, the secondary veins 8–11 pairs. Inflorescences terminal, paniculate-thyriform; bracts triangular to triangular-subulate, 1–1.5 mm long, acute, persistent at anthesis and in fruit, glabrous. Flowers with the pedicels 3–4 mm long; sepals broadly ovate, the outer 5–6 mm long, the inner 4–5 mm long, coriaceous, glabrous or with scattered glandular indument; corolla cylindrical-funnel form, lavender, 10–12 mm long, the lobes rounded; stamens included, the filaments 6 mm long, inserted 3 mm above the corolla base, the anthers narrowly ovate, basally sagittate, 2 mm long; ovary conic-oblong, 2 mm long, glabrous, the style 9 mm long. Fruits ellipsoid, 16–19 mm in diameter, rounded in cross-section, faintly striate, brown when dry, yellow when living, the calyx loosely appressed

against the fruit base; seeds 1, slightly flattened, oblong to ellipsoid, 12–14 mm long, 8–10 mm across, tan when dry.

TYPE: PANAMA. PANAMÁ, El Llano-Cartí road, 8 km N of Pan-American Highway at El Llano, 5 Mar. 1974, *Nee & Warmbrodt 10379* (MO, holotype; FAU, isotype).

The species is named for Walter H. Lewis who turned my attention to the tropical members of the Convolvulaceae in 1966. These lianas grow between 300–450 m in the Premontane Wet Forest and bloom in March. Fruiting specimens have been collected between May and December.

This is the only small-flowered (10–12 mm) member of the genus known in Central America. *Maripa panamensis* and *M. nicaraguensis*, which are the two species previously known from the area, have flowers 25–45 mm long. *Maripa lewissii* belongs to sect. *Maripa*, while the other two species in Central America are members of sect. *Mouroucoa* (Austin, 1973). All of the other members of sect. *Maripa* are known from east of the Andes Mountains.

Additional specimens seen: COLÓN: Santa Rita Ridge, 30 Dec. 1971, *Dwyer & Gentry 9341* (MO), 19 Sep. 1971, *Gentry 1858* (MO). PANAMÁ: El Llano-Cartí road, 8–11 km from Inter-American Highway, 14 Aug. 1975, *Mori 7740* (FAU, MO). 9.6 km from Inter-American Highway, 25 May 1975, *Mori & Kallunki 6375* (MO). 10–12 km from Inter-American Highway, 31 Oct. 1974, *Mori & Kallunki 2929* (FAU, MO). 7–12 km from Inter-American Highway, 18 July 1974, *Croat 25176* (MO). SAN BLAS: Inland from airport at Mandinga, 7 Oct. 1966, *Duke 8914* (MO).

KEY TO PANAMANIAN *Maripa*

- a. Flowers 10–12 mm long; fruits 16–19 mm long *M. lewissii* D. Austin
- aa. Flowers 25–45 mm long; fruits 27–40 mm long.
 - b. Leaves chartaceous to subcoriaceous, reticulate beneath, the veins prominent below; flowers densely sericeous outside; fruits smooth to slightly striate when dry *M. nicaraguensis* Hemsley
 - bb. Leaves thick-coriaceous, rugose beneath, the veins not prominent below; flowers tomentose outside; fruits strongly striate when dry *M. panamensis* Hemsley

KEY TO *Maripa* sect. *Maripa*

- a. External sepals appressed pubescent outside.
 - b. Sepals light in color (whitish or yellowish) due to the dense cover of trichomes; fruits 20–30 mm long, the calyx tightly appressed *M. scandens* Aublet
 - bb. Sepals dark in color (purplish or with traces of white trichomes); fruits 30–35 mm long, the calyx loosely appressed *M. paniculata* Barb.-Rodr.
- aa. External sepals glabrous or with peltate scales outside.
 - c. Internal sepals appressed dibrachiate-pubescent; all sepals appressed to base of fruits.
 - d. Leaves with sunken oil glands above, glabrous below; ovary glabrous *M. glabra* Choisy
 - dd. Leaves without oil glands but with peltate scales or glabrous; ovary glabrous or pubescent.
 - e. Sepals unequal, the outer 2 shorter; corolla indument balanced dibrachiate; fruits 27–30 mm long *M. densiflora* Benth.
 - ee. Sepals subequal; corolla indument balanced or unbalanced dibrachiate; fruits 25–35 mm long.
 - f. Corolla indument balanced dibrachiate; fruits 30–35 mm long *M. paniculata* Barb.-Rodr.
 - ff. Corolla indument unbalanced dibrachiate; fruits 25 mm long *M. janusiana* D. Austin

- cc. Internal sepals glabrous outside or glandular; sepals loosely appressed or spreading in fruit.
- g. Flowers 18–20 mm long; fruits 15–16 mm long, subglobose to widely ellipsoid, nonapiculate *M. williamsii* v. Oost.
- gg. Flowers 10–12 mm long; fruits 16–19 mm long, ellipsoid, shortly apiculate *M. lewisii* D. Austin

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—Daniel F. Austin, Department of Biological Sciences, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida 33431.

TRATTINICKIA ASPERA (BURSERACEAE) REPORTED NEW FOR SOUTH AMERICA

The *Flora of Panama* treatment for the Burseraceae by D. M. Porter (*Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 57: 5–27. 1970) reported *Trattinickia aspera* (Standley) Swart to be endemic to Panama. The species has now been discovered in Colombia based on *Garcia-Barriga* 3600 from the Comisaria del Putomayo, along the Mocoa Trail between Mocoa and Puerto Limón at an elevation of 500–600 m. The report of this species for Colombia is not at all surprising, but it is unusual that its first report for South America would be based on a collection made near the Ecuadorian border and on the edge of the Amazonian basin.

—Thomas B. Croat, P. A. Schulze Curator of Botany, Missouri Botanical Garden, 2345 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.

A NAME CHANGE IN THE ANTILLEAN SOLANACEAE

Jaltomata antillana (Krug & Urban) D'Arcy, comb. nov.

Saracha antillana Krug & Urban, *Notizbl. Königl. Bot. Gart. Berlin* 1: 80. 1895. SYNTYPES: Jamaica, *Harris* 5109, 5522 (B, if extant, neither seen).